



away here from the Governor-General of India. Whatever you have to say communicate it to me, Suri-wung-ho. What we chiefly want from you are fire arms."

"The colony had no sooner pronounced these last words, than we heard a loud snap, as if given by a hand against a piece of wainscoting upon which the curtains were set aside of the throne, moved by some concealed agency, stood upon it. This was followed by the sound of wild instruments, and, the same wild shout, which accompanied our entrance, and the shoutings, falling upon their faces to the ground, made still successive prostrations. We made these observations, sitting upright, as had been agreed upon.

"As soon as the curtain was drawn upon his majesty, the courtesies, for the first time, sat upright, as we were requested to be at our ease—freely to look round us, and admire the splendour and magnificence of the court—such being nearly the words made use of by the interpreter in making this communication to us.

"During the audience a heavy shower had fallen, and it was still raining. His majesty took this opportunity of presenting us each with a small umbrella, and sent a messenger to desire that we would view the curiosities of the palace at our leisure. When we arrived there, the court-yard and all the rooms extremely wet and dirty from the fall of rain. We naturally descended our steps, which we had left at the last gate. There was a favour which could not be yielded and we were informed that the first prince of the blood could not wear shoes within the sacred enclosure where we now were. It would have been impolite to have evinced ill-humour, or attempt remonstrance; and therefore we feigned a cheerful compliance with the inconvenient usage, and pretended to gratify our curiosity."

"We cannot afford, however, to accompany our author in his barefoot survey; but we must quote a few sentences from his account of a visit paid to him in the afternoon of the same day, by the minister, Suri-wung-ho:—

"The visit," says Mr. Crawford, "afforded an opportunity of observing one of the singular and whimsical prejudices of the historian. These people have extreme horror of permitting any thing to pass over the head, or having the head touched, or, in short, bringing themselves into any situation in which their persons are liable to be brought into a situation of physical inferiority to that of others, such as going under a bridge, or entering the lower apartment of a house, when the upper one is inhabited. For this sufficient reason their houses are all of one story. The dwelling which we occupied, however, had been intended for a warehouse, and consisted, as already mentioned, of two stories, while there was no access to the upper apartments, except by an awkward staircase and trap door, from the corresponding lower ones. This occasioned a serious dilemma to the minister. A man of his rank and station, who had gravely inquired upon, could not subject himself to have strangers walk over his head, without suffering seriously in public estimation."

"To get over this weighty objection, a ladder was at last erected against the side of the house, by which his excellency, although neither a light nor active figure, safely effected his ascent about three o'clock in the afternoon."

The native Christians of Portuguese descent, had prepared an abundant entertainment after the European manner, which was now served up.

The minister sat at table, but without eating.

His son and nephew, the youths whom I have before mentioned, also sat down, and partook heartily of the good things which were placed before them. No oriental antipathies were discernible in the service. Wine, Pork, beef, venison, and poultry, were served up in profusion, and there was certainly nothing to indicate that we were in a country where the destruction of animal life is viewed with horror and punished as a crime. The fact is, that in practice, the Siamese eat whatever animal food is presented to them, without scruple, and die

as they openly avow, if the blood be not upon their own heads."—*Littell's Museum.*

PHILADELPHIA

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 19, 1829.

By an arrival at NEW YORK, we have received our file of LONDON papers to the 7th of July, and extract such portions of their contents as have not been anticipated by the papers from FRANCE. The COURIER of the 6th has the following observations on the official statement of the quarter's revenue:—"There is a diminution in the Customs and Excise in the Quarter, as compared with the corresponding Quarter last year; but, so far from exciting surprise at the largeness of its amount, we must say that it falls short of the expectations we had entertained upon the subject. Let our readers reflect upon the state of our manufactures, and upon the check which exportation has received, in consequence of over trading, and of the foreign markets having been glutted, and they will be of opinion that the Quarter's deficiency in the Customs will only be a subject of temporary regret. For commerce will recover, nay, we trust, has already begun to recover, from its depression, and our export trade will become more flourishing, and be conducted on principles less liable to fluctuation. As to the Excise, it must be recollect that though the diminution is 149,000*l.*, yet that this arises from the postponed payments in the Excise collections amounting to 149,000*l.* Let this sum be deducted from the apparent deficiency, and the real diminution will only be 9,000*l.* There is a small deficiency in the Miscellaneous, which is not worth mentioning, whilst in all the other branches of Revenue—Stamps, Post Office, and Taxes—there is an increase. The nett produce of the Revenue for the year ending 5th July, is more favorable. The falling off in the Customs is balanced by the excess in the Excise. There is an excess too in the Stamps, Post Office, and Taxes, as I a deficiency in the Miscellaneous. But the increase in the year is only 92,000*l.* below the preceding year, which was a year of large receipts. The charge upon the Quartermaster, on account of the Consolidated Fund, leaves a surplus of 2,675,220*l.* being only 120,778*l.* less than the surplus of the cor-

responding Quarter. We repeat, therefore, that we do not see the least cause for any despondency on account of the Quartermaster's Revenue. The causes of depression are temporary—there is no want of capital, and when commercial confidence is restored, as it must be, "our resources," we repeat our own expressions on Saturday, "will be found unimpaired, and our commercial and manufacturing interests will be placed on a more sound and safer foundation than they have hitherto rested upon."

The TIMES, of the 7th, remarking on the occasional disturbances in IRELAND, argues, at considerable length, that the Emancipation Bill has already begun to produce beneficial effects. "Distrust of the State," says the editor, "exists no longer among the people. The law of religious liberty has not, indeed, at the end of three months, effected the civilization of a country, which had institutions had for centuries retained in perhaps a worse barbarism than that wherein they found it. But though heads may be broken, or peasants shot, and the unfortunate policemen in revenge be murdered, the people of Ireland are, what they were two years ago, minus their hatred of the Government." In the whole of the article, however, we find no allusion to the ejected forty shilling freeholders. It seems not yet quite certain whether O'CONNELL is to be opposed or not.

We extract the following from the report of a debate in the Committee of the late Catholic Association. Mr. KENES MACDONNELL had received £300 a year for his services in LONDON, and afterwards demanded an additional sum; it having been understood, as he alleged, that his compensation should be increased to £500 per annum, when the fund would allow it. The meeting was held about the end of June:—

Mr. FORDE.—As Mr. Macdonnell had consented to accept £300, a year, without making any further demand, he considered that his claim was not founded upon right, and concluded by moving the confirmation of the two former Resolutions of the Finance Committee upon the subject.

Mr. LAMAN spoke at considerable length in support of Mr. Macdonnell's claim, and concluded by moving, as an amendment, that as the funds of the Association increased, and as Mr. Macdonnell's services warranted it, he should be paid at the rate of 500*l.* a year, deducting the money already given to him.

Mr. DOWNEY opposed it.

Mr. DOWNEY supported the amendment. He knew that Mr. Macdonnell alone had vindicated the forty-shilling freeholders, and that the abolition of that body had been forced upon the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'CONNELL.—Who made you so wise, Downey!—(Roars of laughter.)

Mr. O'CONNELL, at a few minutes to seven o'clock, moved an adjournment according to the general understanding.

Mr. MURRAY seconded the motion.

Lord KILKEE did not see what good could result from delay. In his opinion Mr. Macdonnell's claim was well founded, and ought to be disposed of that night.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—(Loud cheers of Adjourn, adjourn, adjourn.) He would ask Mr. Peel if he meant the Resolution proposed the grant!

Mr. FORDE.—I do. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNELL.—Why, Dowell! O'Reilly himself was present at the Meetings when they were passed. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'REILLY.—I was not; and if the book states so it is falsehood.

Mr. DOWNEY.—Do you mean to apply that phrase to me, who kept the book?

Mr. O'REILLY.—I do not.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—You had a narrow escape, Downey!—(Laughter.)

Mr. DOLAN said that he seconded the resolution in question, and he did not think Mr. O'Reilly was present.

Mr. MACDONNELL objected to the adjournment. It was a device put up for the purpose of propping up, by private and clandestine whispers, that honest man could support. If he were allowed to go on after Mr. O'Connell had delivered his opinions, he would engage to settle the matter shortly.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—If Mr. Macdonnell have any charges to bring forward, I give him let him do it on the spot!—(Loud cheers.) Because I disdain duelling, every impudent poltroon that chooses to attack me presumes to do so; but I will no longer bear with the sly-siders and dark miscreants of Mr. KENES Macdonnell.—(Loud cheers.) I know who he is, well, and that is enough—I despise himself as much as I contempt his sly-siders and impudent miscreants, and I defy him to sustain one of them!—(Immense cheering.) He comes here with his wooden gun like the blind beggarman in "Gil Blas," threatening to shoot any man who dares to refuse him a hand. I will not now speak of all the services I ever did him—all of all the trouble I underwent on his account, of all the money of mine which flowed into his pockets—I put aside all those and many other things I could recount, and still I say he is disgraced! I despise him!—I repeat it!—(Cheers.) I would not have opposed him on Saturday only for his braggadocio; and, in order to prove the baseness of his conduct, again, I say, I despise his threats, and contemn his violence!—(Hear!) These tricks often succeeded before now, but they shall not!—(Cheers.) I had, I confess, voted for the appointment of Mr. O'Connell, as agent to the Catholics of Ireland in London, because I dreaded he would have otherwise done mischief, not because I placed the smallest confidence in his virtue. The Learned Gentleman, in conclusion, moved an adjournment of the question to three o'clock on Saturday.

The resolution was carried, when Mr. Downey was called to the Chair, and the Meeting adjourned at seven o'clock.

It is with deep regret we have to mention that the accounts from Tippoo's warrant as in arrears, a state of considerable excitement, in that country. We have this day to mention the death of no fewer than ten or twelve persons at two places in that country, v. s. at Borin-o-kane and at Tipperary. The details mentioned in our letter from Borin-o-kane are certainly of a very extraordinary nature. It is not strange, we admit, that the police and the country people should quarrel, and that lives should be lost in their encounter. The thing is of such constant occurrence, and the fatal events at the fairs of Tipperary and Borin-o-kane are instances of such a kind, notwithstanding the fatal consequences, as warrant the expression of astonishment at the attention given in which human life appears to be held. But, we confess,惊异, as we are with such objects, that we have read the letter of our Borin-o-kane correspondent with surprise. The police, it appears, had done their duty, and killed their men very justifiably, per-

haps very necessarily, at the fair on Friday. On the Sunday, when one of the slain was borne to his long house by the country people, the police do not appear to have been in the house. Though much excited, we doubt not, the people are not represented as having manifested any disposition to riot. And yet, if our account be correct, (and we have the fullest confidence in the frankness of our correspondent,) there were found five men, with whose names we are acquainted, to have made themselves at a house, and to fire through port holes, made for the occasion, on the unarmed populace as they passed, and four murders have been committed. The men charged with this atrocious offence conducted themselves with a desperation almost unparalleled; and, for no reason that has at least as yet appeared, have placed their lives in the most imminent jeopardy, for the mad purpose of killing some persons, no matter whom.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

RIOU IN IRELAND.—On Wednesday last a dreadful riot took place at Manor Hamilton, in which Orangemen and Catholics were the combatants. It is stated that four persons were killed and several wounded, another not shot. Two persons, all in plain clothes, were taken, when six persons were killed on Friday night, when six persons were killed.—*Dublin paper.*

Mr. LAWRENCE.—The indictment against this gentleman, and the notice, lately served by the Crown Solicitor, having been laid before Council, their advice was, that he should demur to the indictment as being insufficient in point of law. Accordingly a demur was filed.—*Dublin Evening Register.*

Our correspondent at Dondalk informs us, that at the funeral of the late Lord Clermont (which was intended to have been perfectly private, the body having been taken from Ravenhill Park, lying ground in Clermont-park) was passing through Dondalk between one and two o'clock in the morning, a most savage and disgraceful scene occurred. A mob, composed of a large number of the people, of all ages and sexes, commenced shouting, shouting, and hissing at the solemn procession, using language towards the deceased too gross and insulting to appear in a newspaper.—*Yesteray Telegraph.*

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